

personally that President Diaz will arrange for an armistice.

But Diaz has made similar promises before and failed to keep them. Madero broke in. All I care for is to get the bone of contention [Diaz] out of the way. Then let the Mexican nation rule itself. I have said before that I do not want anything. I will do anything, go anywhere, so long as this end is accomplished. That is all I ask.

Felix Martinez said: "As an American citizen my only purpose is the welfare of Mexico, from which my country would derive benefit too. You have been fighting for a principle. That principle has been gained. All the questions have been answered. If bloodshed can be stopped it should be done in the name of liberty and humanity."

"The Government might be prevailed upon to let you have Juarez and let you settle the details later."

"You must all agree that it is time for Diaz to do some sacrificing on his own account and step out," Madero said at the conclusion of Mr. Martinez's speech.

Madero's men are close to the river near El Paso and many of them have been crossing into El Paso to-day for food and baths, especially the Americans. Provisional President Madero rode down to the Rio Grande, opposite the El Paso smelter, about 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his staff of thirty men, all mounted on sleek, blooded horses. They were recognized at once by the crowd on the American side and Madero was cheered as long as he was at the river bank.

Madero wore a suit of English riding cloth and a soft hat and rode a very fine horse. Madero raised his hat in salutation, and the crowd on the American side yelled "viva Madero" and "viva Mexico" and again. After watering his horse and waiting for his bodyguard to water their mounts he rode back into the hills, where the insurgents camp is established.

Madero's army surrounds Juarez on the northwest, west and southwest. The main command is in the mountains in the direction of Rancho Flores, almost due west of Juarez. Garibaldi's command of over 200 men is now west of Juarez in the vicinity of Progreso Hill, where the insurgents are mounting and where the insurgents' chieftain and his lieutenants have been meeting during the day.

Insurgents reaching El Paso to-day also say that a command is now at Baucha. It is composed of a number of troops who were south of Baucha yesterday and moved up during the night. They are thought to be the troops who will be able to attack from three sides of the town at once and at the same time they will be able to keep out of the fire of their own field pieces and their own rifles.

The only danger to El Paso from rifle balls will be from the men at Baucha if they should attack from the southwest. Bullets fired from the city have not yet fallen into El Paso. The insurgents declare, however, that the Commander in Chief will draw all of his men into the hills west and north of the city, and that they are attacking and that there will be no firing in the direction of El Paso.

It is reported to be the plan to shell the town with artillery first and then to storm it. Some of the men it is said, are to be moved up close to town, ready for the rush; then the artillery is to fire over their heads. The rush of infantry will follow after the shells have been demoralized, if the plans of attack carry and the Federals will demoralize.

The Federals have no concentrated line around Juarez and it is thought that the insurgents will have little trouble in getting into the adobe houses that are scattered over the mesa to the west and south. Once inside the houses they can do deadly work unless they are located by machine guns, as was done at Casas Grandes.

Additional fortifications have been thrown up across lower Comercio street in Juarez, on the return part of the racetrack street car loop. The fortifications are built of cinder blocks and are similar in design to the fortifications that were thrown across Lerdo avenue at Cowboy Park.

A wooden fortification has also been thrown across the approach to Juarez from Baucha and the city. The one at the lower end of Comercio street is being covered with sand bags also. It will be manned by the Federals from the garrison as soon as any indication of attack is given.

No passes are being demanded of Americans going to Juarez. The passes are only called for from Mexicans who do not know the inspectors and who are on the bridges. The shops are open in Juarez as usual, and aside from the excitement of the people, business is being conducted as usual. A number of new foreign flags have been unfurled over the homes of the foreign residents.

There are reported to be forty naked Tehuamant Indians, who have adopted the Madero's main column as sharpshooters. These Indians are hunters in the hills and mountains around Chihuahua and are said to be the best marksmen in the American Consulate if an attack is made upon the town. Should there be danger to the consulate, arrangements have been made for the Indians to gather at the immigration station, where they will be permitted to remain until the trouble is all over. Consul Edwards issued the following today:

"To all foreigners and non-combatants residing in Ciudad Juarez, April 20, 1911. "Having received notice authorized by Francisco I. Madero, Jefe de la Insurrección Nacional, that an attack on Ciudad Juarez by the rebels may be made within the next few hours, I, therefore, repeat my former warning to all foreigners and non-combatants to seek a place of safety and remain away from said city until order shall have been restored."

"THOS. D. EDWARDS, American Consul." This was issued by Consul Edwards in Juarez after he had received the following from Madero:

"To the Consul of the United States in Ciudad Juarez and other Consuls. "I have the honor to inform you that after twenty-four hours beginning from midnight to-day, April 19, I may attack at any moment your city. Will you kindly please take knowledge of this notification and also advise the other Consuls and all the foreign residents of your city, so that they can take measures which they judge convenient to avoid the natural consequences which may follow an attack?"

"Accept the expression of my respect and consideration. "Free of race and no religion!" "FRANCISCO I. MADERO."

"The Provisional President of the Mexican Republic and Chief of the Army of Liberation."

"RANCHO DE ALFAROS, April 19, 1911." "The United States troops are closely guarding the border. Regardless of the fact that ammunition and food were smuggled over the border by train, the troops throughout last night the troops captured to-day a total of 20,000 rounds of ammunition and thirteen rifles from insurgents."

Should additional United States troops be needed in El Paso during the expected battle there will be 800 United States cavalry passing through here Friday for Arizona points. The Sixth Cavalry will reach here Friday on board three troop trains en route to Fort Huachuca, Nogales and Douglas, Ariz.

The first train will carry twelve officers, 254 men and 300 horses, will arrive at 1 P. M. and will carry twelve officers, 254 men and 310 horses. The third train will reach here at 4 P. M. and will carry twelve officers, 254 men and 310 horses. The third train will reach here at 4 P. M. and will carry twelve officers, 254 men and 310 horses.

CELEBRATING THE WORLD'S PROGRESS At the Sale of the World's Progress at the New York World Building, 100 Nassau Street, New York, the world's progress is being celebrated. A special train is being run from New York to the World Building, leaving at 10 P. M. and arriving at 11 P. M. The train will carry twelve officers, 254 men and 310 horses. The third train will reach here at 4 P. M. and will carry twelve officers, 254 men and 310 horses.

## You'll Never Know Water's Delights—nor its Benefits—until you've tried

# Still Rock

A natural, uncharged water from the Famous White Rock Springs at Waukesha, Wis. Nature's own remedy for Kidney, Stomach, and Gouty Complaints

At leading Grocers, Druggists, Restaurants and Cafes

will reach here at 4 P. M. with ten officers, 216 men and 262 horses on board. A platoon of machine guns and men is also carried by the Sixth Cavalry. Corresponding with Madero's army confirm the report that he has disarmed and placed under arrest the socialist or "liberal" leaders, adherents of R. Flores Magón, and has sent them to prison at Guerrero, where Abraham Gonzalez, Provisional Governor of Chihuahua, has set up his government. These men had about the same time been enlisted under the Madero banner. The liberal leaders had been making all sorts of demands on Madero and had even called the Provisional President a tyrant equal to Diaz. Hence their arrest.

A correspondent declares that the liberal leaders had been making raids on Mexicans and Americans and were threatening to raid the Mormon colonies. He says that Luis R. Garcia was charged with having led a band that looted El Valle of \$20,000 and that this money is to be returned to Madero. A courier arrived from the rebel ranks this morning with a bundle of personal belongings of the late Oscar G. Creighton, which he took to Miss Frances Hughes of 908 North Kansas street. The bundle included a hat, poncho, watch, two small notebooks and other personal belongings. Left at the insurgent camp, as it was not thought safe to bring them over at this time because of danger from arrest by the United States soldiers. These, the courier said, would be brought across to Miss Hughes as soon as Juarez was taken.

The man also said that Madero had planned to poison Creighton's family if he succeeded in winning the country for the provisional government. Creighton was engaged to marry Miss Hughes. Creighton was killed while leading an attack on the Federals at Baucha, twelve miles south of Juarez, on Saturday afternoon. Americans who saw the battle declare that Creighton fought very bravely and that he refused to be sheltered, but stood up in the open and poured his fire into the Federals' ranks.

They also say that L. Welch, another American, fought very bravely. He lay in the trenches for a time beside Col. Garibaldi, waiting for some insurgent to be shot so that he could get a rifle. Then he finally got one he had only been shooting a few minutes when he was shot in both hands and disabled. He did not whimper, but smoked a cigarette while his wounds were being dressed.

Hundreds of El Pasoans line the river banks near El Paso and talk over the stream to the insurgents. REYES EXPECTS RECALL. Spain Thinks He is Going to Take Command of Mexican Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MADRID, April 20.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the Mexican Minister of War, is expected to be recalled to Mexico at any moment. This gives color to the report that he is to be asked to take command of the Mexican troops.

TOWNS IN SINALOA TAKEN. Concordia Made Capital of a Rebel State Administration.

MATZATAN, Sinaloa, April 20.—Headed by Manuel Salazar more than three hundred rebels have taken possession of Concordia, an important town in this State, which is now serving as provisional capital. Francisco Nebla has been named as prefect, succeeding Juan Fuga.

Not a shot was fired, the government merely changing to rebel hands. From Concordia the rebels are sending out bands to take nearby towns. A demand has been made for the surrender of Villa Union, but Federal troops there are preparing to defend the town.

Many families are taking refuge in the country. Preparations for the defence of Matzatan continue, the hills surrounding the city being utilized for mounting artillery. The towns continue closed by order of the authorities.

BRITISH NOT KICKING. Few Complaints of Conditions in Mexico, House of Commons Hears.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that except in a few isolated cases the Government had received no complaints from British interests in Mexico which were being injuriously affected by the present state of unrest in Mexico.

TO PROBE THE DEPARTMENTS. Nine Committees on Expenditures Authorized to Begin Work at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—By a unanimous vote the House today adopted the resolution introduced by Representative Hamlin of Missouri authorizing the nine committees on expenditures in the executive department to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the classified service and the departmental machinery of the Government, to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers.

The inquiry will be begun at once. It is probable that the members of the President's Cabinet will be the first witnesses summoned by the committees, which will work separately but under the same general plan.

The last time the Democrats investigated the Government departments, which was in 1878, they indicted a Cabinet officer, hundreds of jobs and reduced the annual expenditures of the Government by \$30,000,000.

Relief to Ocean Travellers. WASHINGTON, April 20.—Slight relief to the pestering of travellers is being proposed by a bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island. It increases from \$100 to \$200 the amount of clothing purchased abroad that a returning traveller may bring into the United States free of duty.

New Austrian Liner the Franz Joseph. The Emperor of Austria has given the Austro-American Line permission to name its finest and largest ship for him. She will be launched in July from the yards of the Cantieri Navali Triestini. She is 300 feet long and of 18,000 tons displacement. She can carry 150 first class, 450 second class and 1,500 third class passengers. The Kaiser Franz Joseph I. will be in commission at the end of this year.

## WON'T GET ANGRY AT DIAZ

TAFT PREPARED FOR IRRITATION IN MEXICO'S NOTE.

Is Quite Sure Guarantees for Safety of Americans and Respect for U. S. Will Be Given—All the Rest Meant Only to Influence Home Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—United States officials are firmly of the belief that the formal reply which Mexico has prepared to its Government's protest against fighting along the border contains assurances that definite restrictive measures have been adopted for the future guidance of the Mexican Federal forces.

In so far as the note contains assurances of this character it is satisfactory to this Government, but in other respects it will probably tend to aggravate the relations between the two countries.

President Taft and officials of the State Department contend that they have already received from Mexico all that they asked, which was a promise that the Government would take steps to protect American lives on this side of the border against Mexican bullets.

Ambassador Wilson has assured them that the Mexican Government has issued instructions to its army in accordance with this request. The assurance that the State Department already has received has been informal but official, and it is expected that the diplomatic note of the Mexican Government will formally confirm the verbal statements.

It is in regard to questions of fact concerning the engagement between the Mexican Federal troops and the insurgents at Agua Prieta that further trouble is likely to arise between the United States and Mexico. The Diaz Government has seized upon the opportunity presented by the note to take Americans to task for participation in the revolution.

It disclaims all responsibility for the killing of Americans on this side of the boundary line and contends that the revolutionists and Americans themselves who are supporting the insurgent movement are alone accountable. It charges that the revolutionists received aid from Americans in the course of the battle at Agua Prieta and that a Mexican Federal lieutenant was shot down by bullet fired from the custom house on the American side.

In fact this Government is prepared to receive a very peppy lecture from Mexico in the formal note of reply. Officials of the Government admitted to-day that excerpts from the note, disclosing an almost insolent spirit on the part of the Mexican Government, resembled portions of the text that had been received from Ambassador Wilson.

President Taft, however, made it clear to-day that there would be no danger of an invasion of Mexico on account of the character of Mexico's reply to this Government's remonstrance. The President talked over the Mexican situation with the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and assured them that he appreciated fully the circumstances under which the Mexican reply has been written and that it would not lead to any serious difficulty between the countries. The President told members of the committee that only the anti-American features of the note had been made public in Mexico, whereas the friendly and diplomatic passages of it had been edited out.

The President and officials of the State Department believed that the Mexican Government intended to have only the strong anti-American portions of the note made public in its own country. In other words, the political conditions in Mexico make it opportune for the Diaz administration to play to the anti-American sentiment at home. It is the belief of Washington officials that a large portion of Mexico's reply to this country was framed purely for home consumption and for the purpose of strengthening the Government itself with the people.

The members of the House committee were told that the Mexican note was finally presented to this Government without the assurances of all that the State Department has asked.

Both the President and Secretary Knox refused to-day to show any evidence of alarm over the supposed unfriendly character of the Mexican note. In fact the President told his visitors that he was satisfied with developments, and in return the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs assured him that he could depend upon their support in any course which he might take.

When the conference was over Representative Sulzer, chairman of the committee, said: "His country is wholly satisfactory to the committee, and he can depend upon us to sustain him."

While the United States had demanded of Mexico that she use every effort to safeguard the lives of Americans on this side of the boundary, President Taft realizes that there is likely to be a repetition of the occurrences at Douglas at other points along the boundary line.

He does not believe that it will be practicable to establish a neutral zone, and he appreciates that there is likely to be further fighting at other points along the border. However, from the assurances that he has received that the Mexican Government will do its utmost to safeguard American lives, and he in turn is determined to exert himself to the utmost to prevent the United States from being brought into serious trouble with Mexico.

To several visitors to-day the President remarked that it took two to make a war, this indicating that this Government, whatever Mexico's attitude might be, will use great moderation and self-restraint. The President referred again to the letter which he had written to Governor and declared that it reflected the attitude which he would continue to take in any border troubles that might arise.

The President does not expect the full text of the Mexican note until to-morrow, and it may be several days before it arrives. The text of the note was delivered yesterday to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City. The State Department issued this statement to-day:

"The Department of State declines to comment upon press telegrams from Mexico on the subject of the reply to the American Embassy under its instructions of April 14 to call attention to the need of instructions to prevent further danger to American life and property as in the Douglas incident. Neither the text of the ambassador's note nor of the Mexican reply is before the Department. From a brief telegram received from the embassy on the subject it appears that orders have been given through the Mexican War Department to prevent firing that might endanger American life and property in Douglas and that the Mexican Government has expressed itself as deploring the incident in question."

It is inferred from the embassy's telegram that there is some discrepancy between the news which has reached the two capitals as to various particulars connected with the Douglas incident.

Señor Manuel M. Zamacona, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, issued this formal statement to-day:

"The note addressed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to Ambassador Wilson refers to the lamentable events on the border and certainly must be friendly in form and essence. It is impossible to suppose for a moment that it might be in the least unfriendly or discourteous. The relations between the two governments have been most cordial. It would be very convenient to wait until the note is made known in full before venturing any comments on fragmentary and unauthenticated quotations."

The press at present and more than ever may do great good if it directs its efforts to prevent public opinion being unduly excited and misled. This would be a great help toward accomplishing the earnest wishes of the Mexican people and the United States Government in the relations existing between both countries."

Dr. Francisco Gomez, the insurgent representative in this country, declined to-night to discuss the negotiations with the United States. He said that he was in the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, for an armistice pending peace proposals. He acknowledged, however, that the insurgent Government had declined to consider a truce until after the city of Juarez had been attacked was probably correct.

The War Department received to-day this despatch from the commanding officer at El Paso, Juarez is expected any time after to-day. Part of Madero's force visible this morning from old Fort Bliss approached Juarez from the west. The insurgent force was seen in the United States territory. Special patrol sent out last night under Lieut. Lyman captured wagon loaded with rifles, ammunition, haversacks, canteens, rations and other supplies. The Mexicans jumped and escaped in brush and darkness, wagon near Yaleta.

"STEVEER," "Colonel."

SAI'S DIAZ MISSTATES. Rebel Junta Replies to Charges That U. S. Troops Help the Insurgent Cause.

SAN ANTONIO, April 20.—The revolutionary junta here gave out to-night the following statement reviewing President Diaz's answer to President Taft's recent remonstrance:

"We are not at all surprised at the insolent and defiant tone of the Mexican Government's reply to the American Government relative to the Agua Prieta-Douglas incident, as said reply is reported from Mexico City. The political significance of the reply is in line with the double dealing of the Diaz Government in its policy toward the United States."

"The true facts in connection with the Agua Prieta engagements are wilfully and maliciously misstated by the Diaz Government, as the honest and patriotic American people are well aware. The Diaz Government's policy is to force racial prejudice against Americans. The official press, which is all the press of Mexico, will follow the steps of the dictator in his editorial and writings."

## DIVIDED CONTROL

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## BIG ARMY GUARD FOR EL PASO

PROGRAMME LAID OUT IN CASE SHOTS CROSS THE BORDER.

Gen. Duncan Stations an Infantry and Cavalry Force With Machine Guns Near—Wise Colonels in Command—Maderos Niam Gomez Peace Plan.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 20.—If Francisco I. Madero, the insurgent leader, who is now in the hills back of Juarez awaiting the answer to his demand for the surrender of the town within twenty-four hours, makes good his threat and tackles Gen. Navarro and the Federal garrison there will be an adequate force of American soldiers on the opposite side of the river to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the grave circumstances attending the battles at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz.

Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, in command of the Department of Texas, has massed a battalion of infantry and three troops of cavalry within striking distance of El Paso and he has disposed five other troops of cavalry within two or three hours rail journey of the exposed American town.

"Full instructions for the guidance of the officers in command of the troops at El Paso have been sent," said Gen. Duncan to-day. "I cannot of course tell what these orders stipulate, but I can say that there are two very competent officers at El Paso to put them into execution, and I have every belief in their ability to act as the circumstances may dictate."

The two officers in question are Col. E. Z. Steever, in command of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, and Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, who commands the Twenty-third Infantry. Gen. Duncan outlined their forces comprised and how the various fragments of the two organizations were now disposed so as to act immediately upon the firing of the first shot in the threatened attack upon the Mexican town.

Col. Steever has his headquarters staff, three troops of the Fourth and one machine gun platoon with him at El Paso. Troop G is doing patrol duty at the smelter outside of the town to the westward, the place where Americans used to congregate to witness the skirmishes between insurgents and Federals during the last February. One troop of the Fourth is at Noria, N. M., two hours by rail to the west of El Paso. Another is at Anapara, N. M., one is at Fabers, Tex. A fourth troop is split between the Texas towns of Yaleta and Clint. All could be assembled at El Paso on three hours notice.

Col. Sharpe and his headquarters staff are established at Fort Bliss, a little over three miles outside of El Paso. He has four companies of the Twenty-third and one machine gun platoon. At present, Gen. Duncan said, a portion of Col. Sharpe's command is doing patrol duty through the town of El Paso itself, from the western end of the city to Washington, Tex., on the east.

The two platoons of machine guns are reckoned as a large portion of the strength of the neutrality guard at El Paso. There are two guns to each platoon. One machine gun is counted as effective as a company of infantry.

It was learned at Gen. Duncan's office and from the members of Gen. Carter's staff to-day that judging from President Diaz's disposition to criticize the attitude of the American troops along the border as an answer to the demand of this Government for guarantees against the taking of American lives in the border fighting, a very vexatious problem may be raised by the Mexican Government any day. It is said that will relate to the disputed little island near the town of Ojinaga.

The Mexican port of entry across the river from the Texas town of Ojinaga, wherein Gen. Luque has maintained himself for almost six weeks against a force of besieging rebels many times larger than his own, lies in the bank of the Rio Grande, and just to the northwest of it the river is cutting a new channel for itself has snipped off a few acres of Mexican soil and added them to the United States, at least so the insurgent side claims. An international boundary commission has not yet decided to which country the disputed island belongs.

The island offers a commanding point of vantage to the insurgents, and on many occasions they have crossed the river to the island and have fired from it back into the town, which the Mexicans claim is a violation of the neutrality of the United States.

Capt. Andrew E. Williams of the Third Cavalry, who commands at Presidio, has found that if he attempts to shoot the island, the Mexicans will claim that he is violating the neutrality of the United States and he is not with refusal to move. They maintain that they are fighting on Mexican soil, since the boundary has not yet been officially determined. The match of the dispute is made the subject of protest and inquiry it is said at the army camp here.

The members of the Madero family who are here to attend to the administration of the insurgent junta in San Antonio have let it be known to-day that they are not at all sure of the disinterestedness of the Mexican Government in the dispute. They say that for Gomez has a promise of a place in the Cabinet to be brought together under the provisional presidency of Señor de la Barra.

SCRAPS OVER VETO BILL. Winston Churchill Throws the Commons Into Bad Temper as Usual.